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# The Stillwater Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME 10.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR  
SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Terms—Two Dollars a Year, Invariably in Advance.

Office, in Bernheimer's Block.

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Each additional insertion, 50c  
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BUSINESS CARDS.

D. C. HANSEN, A. J. JENSEN,  
ALBANY, ILL. ST. JOSEPH, MINN.

HANKS & JENKS,  
RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to deliver Logs and Lumber at any point on the Mississippi river between St. Paul or Stillwater and Memphis, Tenn. Will also buy and sell Logs on commission.

Wm. M. McCLUER,  
A TURNKEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Bernheimer's Block.

Over Schenck's Clothing Store, Stillwater, Minn.

Will pay particular attention to procuring Soldiers' Claims in the Department at Washington.

L. R. COENMAN, A. B. STICKNEY.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARDS.

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Also Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
112 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

It is the only one in the city.

M. S. WILLARD,  
FURNITURE DEALER.

St. Paul, Minn., 24, 1886.—31st St.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

187 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, - MINN.

St. Paul, Minn., 24, 1886.—31st St.

Fisk's Patent Metallic Casing, 1886.

Caskets and Walnut Coffins.

NORTH WESTERN

ALE & PORTER BREWERY

Pure Malt Vinegar.

We are now manufacturing PURE MALT VINEGAR, which we sell at Eastern prices, less freight. This vinegar is recommended for pickling.

DREWRY & GREGG,  
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 24, 1886.—31st St.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OPPOSITE THE

N. Y. & New Haven & Western R. R. Depot.

BEACH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

By F. M. PRATT,

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF Stillwater.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00.

CHARLES SCHOFFER, President.

L. HOSPER, Vice-President.

O. R. ELLIS, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Louis Hosper, J. E. Thompson, Charles Schaffer, Horace Thompson, O. R. Ellis.

G. BRAUN,

DEALER IN

Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco.

Main street, Stillwater, Minn.

C. A. BROOKS,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE IN FOLSOM'S BLOCK.

Taylor Falls, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 30, 1886.

Saint Paul Advertisements.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

—AT—

THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

—IS SELLING—

Some Kinds of Goods

—AT—

NEW YORK PRICES!

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

—AT—

LOW PRICES!

—IF YOU WANT

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

—GO TO—

The Cheap Cash Store!

No. 218 THIRD STREET,

St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul, Oct. 1885.—18

R. O. STRONG'S

Carpet Hall,

225 Third Street,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Importers, Dealers in and Manufacturers of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, CURTAINS,

UPHOLSTERING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

WINDYON STAIRS,

Wall Paper, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.

October, 1885.—31st St.

N. B. HAWKWOOD,

Stoves, Timbers Stock, House

FURNISHING GOODS,

Manufactured in the U. S. &c.,

187 THIRD STREET,

ST. PAUL, - MINN.

PRATT & HUGHSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 221 THIRD STREET,

St. Paul, Minn., a few doors above the Bridge,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

C. L. GRANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, STOVES,

Tinware, Amos Shovels, Haul's Axes,

WOSTENHOLM CUTLERY &c.

No. 113 THIRD STREET,

Union Block, - St. Paul.

C. PROAL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,

And Dealer in

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A Large Stock of

HORSE BLANKETS, SKATES AND

SLEIGH BELLS,

Just received, at Wholesale and Retail.

RICHARD MARVIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENWARE,

139 and 151 THIRD STREET,

St. Paul, Minn.

LOOKING GLASSES, KEROSENE OIL & LAMP,

TABLER CUTLERY, PLATED WARE &c.

JOSEPH I. BEAUMONT,

DEALER IN

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Syrups,

And all Goods pertaining to the business of a

Wholesale Grocer,

including

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

Wines, Liquors, and Pure Oil, Syrup and

Bourbon Whiskies.

Please to inspect the stock before purchasing.

CORNER THIRD AND JACKSON STREETS,

ST. PAUL.

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

CUTTER, SECONDE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Dealers in Paper

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

tationery & Printers Materials,

220 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL,

Cash Paid for Rags and Hops.

Never More Night Than Day.

Ab! Don't be sorrowful, darling.

And don't be sorrowful, pray;

"Kiss me together, my dear,

There isn't more night than day.

"The rain weathers, my darling,

Time's waves they heavily run;

But taking the year together, my dear,

There isn't more night than day.

We are old folks now, my darling,

Our heads are growing gray;

But taking the year all round, my dear,

You will always find a May!

We have had our May, my darling,

And our roses long ago;

And the time of the year is coming, my dear,

For the silent night of snow.

And God is God, my darling,

Of night as well as day;

And we feel and know that we can go

Wherever he leads the way.

A God of the night, my darling,

Of the night of death to him;

The gate that leads to life, good wife,

Is the gate that leads to him.

A Story from Real Life.

"What do you mean by such care-

lessness?" exclaimed John Doring,

to his son William, a young

man of twelve years. "Take that!" he ad-

ded, striking the boy a heavy blow on

the side of the head; and that, and

that!" repeating the blows as he

spoke, the last of which knocked the

boy over a pile of books that were standing

by his side. "Get up now, and go into

the house," continued the father,

"and see if you can't keep out of my

chamber for a while, and stop that cry-

ing, or I'll give you something to cry

for."

The boy started for the house,

struggling to suppress his sobs as he

went.

"Is it astonishing," said Doring,

addressing a neighbor named Han-

ford, who was near by in a barn, and

of course had seen and heard all that

had passed, "how troublesome boys are.

Just see those oats now, the

boy's gone to pick up that boy's care-

lessness," and he pointed to a measure

of oats which William had accident-

ally overturned.

"And it was for that trifling that you

assaulted your child and knocked

him down?" replied Mr. Hanford, in

a sorrowful tone.

Doring looked from the oats in sur-

prise, and repeated: "I assaulted

child and knocked him down! Why

what do you mean neighbor Han-

ford?"

"Just what I say. Did you not

knock the child over the kind of

stumbled and fell over it?" doggedly

replied Doring. "Do you go against

parental authority? Haven't I a

right to punish my own children?"

"Certainly you have," responded

Mr. Hanford, "in a proper manner

and in a proper spirit, but not other-

wise. Do you think that a father has

a right to revenge himself upon his

child?"

"Of course not; but who's talking

about revenge?"

"Well, friend Doring, let me ask

you another question. For what pur-

pose should a child be hit? Why

Willy, to make it better, and to do

it good, of course; justly answered

Doring.

"For any other?" quietly asked

Hanford.

"Well, no, not that I can think of

just now," replied Doring thought-

fully.

"And now, my dear friend," kind-

ly continued Mr. Hanford, "do you

suppose your treatment of your son

a few moments ago did him any good,

or has increased his respect and af-

fection for you? The boy, I venture to

say, is utterly unconscious of having

done any wrong, and yet you suddenly

assaulted him with anger and violence

and gave him a beating which no pen-

itentiary convict can be subjected to

without having the outrage inquired

into by a legislative committee. But

let me tell you a long story. You

know my son Charles?"

"The one that is preaching in

Charleston?"

"Yes; you have probably noticed

that he is lame?"

"I have noticed it," said Doring,

"and asked him how it happened, and

he told me he got hurt when a boy."

"Yes," responded Mr. Hanford,

"with emotion, "the dear boy could

never be made to say that it was his

father's brutality. But listen, he

continued, as he saw Doring was

about to speak.

"When Charles was about the age

of your son William he was one of

the most active and intelligent boys I

had ever seen. I was fond of him, and

especially of his physical beauty and

progress. But unfortunately I was

curious, and was in the habit of pun-

ishing my children under the influence

of passion and vengeance, instead

of the dictates of reason, duty and

enlightened affection. One day

Charles offended me by some boyish

trifling misdeed, and I treated

him almost exactly as you treated

your son a few minutes ago. I struck

him violently, and he fell upon a pile

of stones at his side, and injured his

left side so badly that the result was

crippled for life," said Mr. Hanford,

in tones of deep sorrow and

grief, and covering his face with his

hands.

A period of oppressed silence fol-

lowed, which was broken by Mr. Han-

ford saying:

"When I found that my boy did

not rise from the stones on which he

had fallen, I seized him by the arm

and rudely pulled him to his feet



## STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORKE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Tuesday, - - November 14, 1885.

### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

In obedience to the Statutes of Minnesota, in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with the desire of all good citizens, I, STEPHEN MILLER, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do set apart the first Thursday of December next, "as a day of public and solemn thanksgiving to almighty God for his blessings to us as a State and a Nation."

He has vouchsafed health to our people. He has rewarded our industry with an abundant increase of the fruits of the earth. He has conferred unusual prosperity upon every branch of industry. He has blessed us with internal peace and tranquility. He mercifully prevented anarchy and confusion when our martyred President was stricken down by the hand of the assassin. He has overthrown the great and atrocious rebellion.

He has thoroughly re-established the authority of the National Government, and for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of them that do well.

He has by his means our army and navy proclaimed anew, with resolute emphasis, the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves.

By His great aid such might prosper. He has with the deep earth's keener spirit. From His right hand the bounty flows to us.

He has rescued from the field of danger and conflict to peaceful pursuits and domestic enjoyment many thousands of our patriotic citizens.

He has impressed the multitude with reverence for the fallen, and respect for the surviving heroes of the recent war for the preservation of the Union.

Through His good providence the manner—corrected by the rail and wrong of centuries—have been stricken from the limbs of every slave in the land.

For these and the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us during the year, earnestly recommended that, suspending their usual labors, the people of the entire State, do, on the said day, "enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise."

It becomes us also to heartily repeat of our many personal and national violations of duty, and to seek for reconciliation with the Father of all mercies, through the infinite merits of Him "who was wounded for our transgressions," and by whose stripes we are healed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed, at St. Paul, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

STEPHEN MILLER.

By the Governor: D. BARRETT, Secretary of State.

### The Election in Washington County.

THE UNION TICKET ELECTED WITH ONE EXCEPTION.

Union Men Elected by Reduced Majorities.

Caused by a Small Vote and Disunion.

It is, nine years since we clasped hands with the thirty Union men who voted for General Marshall in Washington County, for Delegates to Congress in 1874. We have had success and reverses since that period, but we ought to have had a more creditable success last Tuesday. By industry and fidelity to party and principle, Washington County was years ago redeemed from a manager minority to an omnipotent majority. Had good faith and fidelity to principle prevailed last Tuesday, even with the light vote polled, this time General MARSHALL would have received at least three hundred majority. As it is, his majority is only one hundred and seventeen.

We give below merely the majorities of the various candidates. In our next, we will give a tabular statement of the votes of the various towns, together with the influences that controlled the same. It is not a pleasant task, but we shall execute the duty without fear or affection.

The majorities are as follows:

Marshall, Union, Governor, 117

Armstrong, Lt. Governor, 114

Rogers, Secretary of State, 129

Chaffee, Treasurer, 136

Colville, Attorney General, 129

Mitchell, Representative, 90

Watson, Representative, 60

Ellison, Sheriff, 425

Servous, Co. Treasurer, 79

Folsom, Co. Treasurer, 127

Sawyer, Register of Deeds, 75

Wilson, Clerk of Dist. Court, 48

Edwards, Co. Treasurer, 118

Castle, (Copperhead) Co. Attorney, 11

For County Commissioners, the first and Arthur Stevens for the fourth district—each of them true and sound Union men.

The election of Mr. Castle resulted as a part of the contract which was designed to defeat Colonel Folsom, the Union nominee for Treasurer—Two other Republican candidates for Treasurer were inveigled into the snare—one of them endorsed by Mr. Castle, and placed upon the Democratic ticket, the term Democratic is intended as "sarkasm," as A. Ward would say, and the other induced to run on his own hook—the whole thing being designed to defeat Colonel Folsom and to elect the newly fledged embodiment of Washington County Democracy, J. N. Castle, Esq., supposed to be an Attorney and Counselor at Law. Solicitor in Chancery, &c., &c. The attempt to defeat Col. Folsom was a signal failure. The designs of Mr. Castle to elect Mr. Castle proved more successful; from which result it is inferable that Mr. Castle cared more for Mr. Castle than

he did for his Republican friend Gatchell, whose name he used for Treasurer in order to secure his own election.

The election of Mr. Castle presents a singular anomaly in legal and political economy. Through these unwarrantable combinations and boltings, our people have elected "to an office requiring the highest legal ability and experience, a gentleman who has not, as yet, been admitted to the bar as a practitioner! There is no more important official position in the county than that of County Attorney. To say nothing of the pecuniary disadvantages to the county resulting from an incompetent officer, the safety of personal and public interests—the punishment of offenders and the protection of public morality, depend, in a great degree, upon the ability and fidelity of this officer. Mr. Castle may make a good lawyer—we think he will in time—but we do not think he ought to be educated for his profession at the public expense.

Through a high degree of liberality and good management, our State supports a first class Normal School at Winona, to the support of which all the tax-payers of the State contribute. We do not believe, upon the sober second thought, the people of Washington county will feel disposed to open a Normal Law School in Stillwater, and support it by taxation, for the education of aspiring young politicians.

### The Legislature—Speaker of the House.

Sufficient returns have been received to render it certain that the approaching Legislature will be largely Union. In looking over the list of members elected, we find but few who have had extended legislative experience, and the question will soon arise—who will be Speaker of the House of Representatives?

Throughout the entire list we can find none of the present members so much entitled to this position as Hon. J. B. L. MITCHELL, of Washington County. Mr. Mitchell has been a resident of Minnesota for nearly twenty years—has been identified with all its interests—is a thorough Republican, and has been from the first inception of the party—has had much legislative experience—is a fine parliamentarian, and one of the best political politicians in the State. A man of good judgment—cool, honest and of quick comprehension—Mr. Mitchell would reflect credit upon the position. Two decades ago, Mr. Mitchell, in Tennessee, occupied and manfully maintained, the position of the Union party of to-day. We hope to see this position awarded him, though the idea is no suggestion of his. We do not know that it would even be acceptable, but he should not refuse it. It can be claimed for him on the score of merit as well as upon that of locality.

### Execution of the Indians!

Last Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, in obedience to the edicts of a general Court Martial, approved by President Johnson, Mr. Tak-tah-chah-manne, alias MEDICINE BOTTLE, and Mr. Shuppee, alias LITTLE SIX, dropped from a loose plank, elevated upon a piece of frame work erected at Fort Snelling, and in the fall met with a disaster. Our old friend, Cale Woodbury, who was our Post Carpenter for a year at Fort Snelling, had carefully prepared the frame work; some person carelessly conducted the brace of guy-dicks on the platform; some other friend carelessly put a rope around the necks of these two birds and drew a cap over their hideous faces;—then some other person, at a given signal, carelessly knocked their pins from under them, and Messrs. Bottle and Six were left dangling in the air, with no Heaven overhead, but a yawning gulph beneath them. Good bye, Old Six! Good bye, Old Medicine Bottle!

Everything passed off in decency and order. Their last words were—"ho!"

Bishop Whipple or Father Ravoux couldn't save these murderers and rascals. Let their infamous names be forgotten.

The city of Milwaukee has been indicted in \$140,000 damages on an old contract for improving the harbor. But the case does not end yet, the city having appealed to the Supreme Court. The profit of such prolonged litigation to the city is shown by the facts that in January, 1885, Hasbrouck (the plaintiff) offered to settle for \$75,000; last year, after many trials, a jury awarded him \$80,000, and now he has recovered \$141,000!

The Wheeling Intelligencer says political conspiracies are on foot to compass a reunion of Virginia and West Virginia.

### The Pioneer.

There is hope for one sinner that repenteth. The Goodman family have sold the Pioneer Printing Office to Messrs. Davidson & Hall, and the paper will hereafter be published as an independent Republican journal. The Pioneer has always been conducted with great ability, but has been erratic in politics and neutral on religion. Now that our old contemporaries are on the retired list, they will have time for serious reflection and repentance for past offenses. They may yet be saved. We wish the entire old corps success in future pursuits, while we feel disposed to forgive them all past iniquities. Success to the new firm.

### The Elections.

The elections last Tuesday went all one way—overwhelmingly Republican—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Illinois county elections show remarkable Republican victories in such Copperhead strongholds as Galena, Peoria and Quincy.

In New York the renegade Slocum is defeated by a majority variously estimated from twenty to thirty thousand. His own town, Syracuse, which gave a majority for McClellan last fall, has gone against him by 150 majority.

In New Jersey the Copperheads are routed utterly—Marcus J. Ward being elected Governor by from three to five thousand majority. The Legislature is also Union, securing the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. All things considered, this is the most gratifying victory of the season.

In Wisconsin the Republican ticket is elected by from five to ten thousand majority. The suffrage amendment of the Constitution is undoubtedly defeated.

In Massachusetts it appears that the Democratic has been elected to the State Senate, he being returned, probably, to make the thing interesting. Gen. Banks is elected to Congress.

In this State, although the return came in slowly, sufficient have been received to ensure a handsome Republican triumph and the election of Marshall for Governor.

### All Hall!

Union men ought to thank God and take courage. The war has closed and Union men are everywhere triumphant. The war for the maintenance of our Government and for the protection of our fire-sides, was not a failure, as the McCall in platform declared. Peace has been restored, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, and Wisconsin last Tuesday each declared that the Union shall be sustained—some of them by increased majorities. Fall in boys! close up the Union column!

The Atlantic and the Mississippi strike hands in the onward progress of present and coming great events!

### The St. Croix Valley.

The St. Croix Valley, on the Wisconsin side, did nobly in the election of last Tuesday. A cold climate and bracing atmosphere, pine trees and an unparalleled agricultural region, mountain fastnesses and a hardy class of men, always conducive to liberal principles, and free government—Pierce, Polk and St. Croix counties—neither of them populous—gave a majority of 750 for the Union candidates. God will bless such a class of men and such a country.

### A Good Lesson.

Our neighboring county in Wisconsin, (St. Croix) has set an example which Union men of Washington County, Minnesota, ought to place to their hearts as an admonitory unction. In St. Croix County there was no division—no local or personal jealousies—and the result is, that St. Croix county last Tuesday gave a larger Union majority than ever before—electing every Union candidate by increased majorities.

If the Union men of Washington county had acted upon the same principles, the result would have been similar. Republicans should learn not to "cast pearls before swine," as many of them did in the recent canvass. The swine will beat them every time.

The new Legislature of Iowa is politically divided as follows: Senate, Republican 42; Opposition 15. House, Republican 43; Opposition 15. Republican majority on joint ballot 106—large enough for all practical purposes.

During the rebellion, the deaths in hospital were only nine per cent, whereas during the Crimean war the deaths in English and French hospitals were fifty per cent.

### Terrible Tragedy in Cottage Grove.

The St. Paul Press of Saturday gives the particulars of a terrible affair in Cottage Grove, in this county, a few days since. We have heard different versions of the affair, but the matter will probably be made the subject of judicial investigation, we only give the Press version. That paper says:

A man named William Altenberg, a citizen of Cottage Grove, got into a violent quarrel a few days since with his son, when his wife took the boy's part. Altenberg became very much enraged, got an ax and threatened to kill both. He beat his wife badly, when his son, fearing he would execute his murderous threat, took again and shot his father, wounding him, it is supposed, mortally. The boy gave himself up to an officer of justice in Cottage Grove.

Mr. Altenberg is a Hungarian by birth and a farmer by occupation. His wife is a Sioux squaw. He came to Minnesota more than twenty years ago, from Quincy Illinois. He has resided a long time at Cottage Grove, and was always regarded as a peaceable man, but of little intelligence. The boy bears a bad reputation, and has frequently been engaged in disturbances of the public peace.

We have known the elder Altenberg for many years and always supposed him a quiet citizen. We believe he was some years ago deputy Sheriff of this county.

### REPUBLICAN HEADS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In a speech delivered by Secretary Seward last week, to his friends and neighbors in Auburn, he paid a very marked compliment to all three of the gentlemen who have been associated with him in the Cabinet, as heads of the Treasury. He said:

"We have had three Secretaries of the Treasury. I believe that the fiscal system under which the nation has been conducted through greater difficulties than any other country ever encountered was not only wisely projected and efficiently organized by Mr. Chase, but was the only one which, under the then existing circumstances, could have been successful. [Applause.] There has been since no departure from that plan, nor any relaxation in pursuing it, by either his immediate successor, Mr. Fessenden, or by Mr. McCulloch, the present incumbent. Intricate financial questions must continue to present themselves from time to time, until we shall have turned the outgoing tide of debt, and begun to experience the incoming flow of surplus revenue. For myself, I can safely leave them to the care of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Wendell Phillips, having jeeringly said that the South was victorious in the late contest, the New York Tribune reiterates the assertion, but not exactly in the same vein; "Yes, the South is victorious. A brighter and happier career opens before her. Her long night of depression and obstruction is past; the glad morning of popular education and social progress has dawned. Freely as she has bled in late struggle, the result is worth to her all its fearful cost. And now, if she can but vanquish that inhuman prejudice born of slavery and oppression, which impels her to look on and to regard a full third of her own people as step-children, if she aliens—to propose that they be thrust into into the wilderness like Hager and Ishmael—her victory will be complete—Such madness as impels her to despise and disparage these humble tillers of her soil, and to deny them the rights of manhood, must in good part be simulated. The South urgently needs thirty millions of laborers, yet she spurns and dreams of expatriating the three or four she already has! She cannot really mean it; she should be ashamed of even threatening it! Let her promptly resolve to treat her freedmen with justice and humanity, and her triumph will be complete."

Col. Henry McKenty, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is stopping at the Chase House. He intends making our city his headquarters for operating in oil lands and interests. The Colonel has been an extensive dealer in real estate in Minnesota for many years, and has much to develop the resources of that youthful State. He is a social off-hand western man, whom it is a pleasure to meet, and we welcome him to the oil regions as we welcome all energetic, go-ahead business men who, by their experience and energy, aid in developing our prolific territory. —Pitt-Hole (Pa.) Daily Record.

THE CHOLERA—OF COURSE YOU CAN!—The St. Paul papers are becoming alarmed at the approach of the Asiatic Cholera in this country, and demand to know if anything cannot be done to cleanse the city, to prevent its approach. "Carefully compounded," but it will now require time for the prescription to work out its medicinal results. Cleanliness is a preventive of contagious diseases. Last Tuesday the people of St. Paul dived their faces by giving over five hundred majority for the Democratic

candidates—many of them Copperheads. It will be surprising if they do not catch the cholera or the seven years' itch.

To prevent these infections, we would advise our St. Paul friends to wash themselves in the Republican pool of Sileam, that they may not only be healed of their present infirmities, but adopt it as a sanitary measure for the future. The remedy and the cure are safe and simple, and we urge the prescription. There is nothing like cleanliness for the restoration or preservation of health; but unless our unwashed friends of St. Paul resort to the means prescribed, they will have upon them the seven plagues of Egypt. Be Union men, wash the Union ticket if you don't want to get the cholera or the scratches. This prescription is made pro bono publico. No charges for the advice, but a strict observance enjoined.

### WHY NOT BE EPITHETED ON TURTLE?

Forty-six years ago, the late Anson Loomis, of Windsor, Connecticut, caught a turtle on his father's farm in Bloomfield, marked it with the date of the year, and let it go. This same turtle was caught recently but a short distance from where it was set at liberty, nearly a half a century ago, by a brother of Mr. Loomis, who now has it in his possession. Give us "mock turtle." That fellow is too old for genuine soup.

GINSENG.—Large quantities of this commodity have been shipped from Minnesota to the present season, designed for the Chinese market. If the Orientals pay for our "geng," the same ratio that we have to pay, for their teas, our Minnesota dealers ought to make a good thing out of the traffic.

### MUSTERING OUT.

Companies C and E of the Second Cavalry, have arrived at Fort Snelling for muster-out. The balance of the regiment, together with Brackett's and the Independent Battalion and Third Battery, are the only Minnesota troops yet in the service. Welcome home, boys!

The cholera has arrived at New York by the steamer Atlanta from Brest. She is now detained at quarantine in the lower bay. Ten deaths out of fifty or sixty cases occurred on the passage, and there has been nine more since her arrival.

Report of the attendance at the Public Schools of the city of Stillwater, for the month ending Nov. 3, 1885.

Whole No. of scholars, attendance, Percent.

Grammar School by W. L. B. 8 27 3 34 86

First Intermediate School by Mrs. M. W. 18 27 16 30 88

Second Intermediate School by Mrs. M. W. 18 27 16 30 88

Primary School by Mrs. M. W. 49 64 32 37 77

St. Paul School by Mrs. B. 31 31 25 34 80

St. Paul School by Mrs. B. 31 31 25 34 80

Whole number, 165; average attendance 276, or 81 per cent.

W. H. HOLCOMBE, Superintendent.

Stillwater, Nov. 13, 1885.

### New Advertisements.

### PICTURES.

The undersigned having recently made great improvements in his Gallery, is now prepared to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage; feeling assured that he can give entire satisfaction. His pictures are not satisfactory the customer is not required to take. Constantly on hand a good assortment of Frames and Cases—also views of Minnesota scenery, &c.

As many persons wish to know what colors will well in pictures, the following hints may be of interest: Blue takes light; therefore, Purple, Violet, Mauve and Magenta take light. Red or Orange takes dark; thus Scarlet, Brown and Olive-green take dark. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully request a continuance of the same.

E. F. EVERITT.

Main st. e. Stillwater, Minn.

### AUCTION!

On Monday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell at Auction, at the Minnesota House in Stillwater, a lot of Clothing, Boots, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Musical Instruments, and various other articles.

U. SIGENTHALER.

### Employment

FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS AGENTS WANTED.

Great Sale of Jewelry and Silverware.

THE ARABIAN GREAT OFF DISTRIBUTION

Our Agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we still need more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over the Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at \$1 each. Send 25 cents for a certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or \$1 for five certificates, or \$5 for thirty, or send a 3 cent stamp for our terms and Agents, which are the most liberal kind. Now is your time.

ABRAHAM & CO.

103m. No. 167 Broadway, N. Y.

### TAKEN UP.

Coming to the premises of the subscriber, residing in the Rutherfordment, the middle of last May, a grey horse, one year a half old. No distinctive marks. The animal has been provided for by the undersigned. The owner is requested to identify the animal, pay charges and receive the property.

HUGH BURNS.

Stillwater, Nov. 11, 1885.—N.D.

### The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ.

Organ, forty eight notes, adapted to secular and sacred music, for \$80 to \$200 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free! Address: MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

"Don't be Foolish."—You can make Six Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine the new and improved, by every body. Or sample sent free by mail for 50 cents that returns easily for \$5, by H. D. Wolcott, 170 Chatham Square, New York.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an indenture of mortgage executed by John McDonald and Anna, his wife, of the city of Stillwater, Washington County, and State of Minnesota, to John Elmer of the same place, dated the second day of October, 1885, and recorded October 13, 1885, at 9 o'clock A. M., in book of mortgages letter F, on page 7. The amount claimed to be due and now due upon the note secured by said mortgage, being at the date of this notice, one hundred and two and 100/100 dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law having been had or instituted to recover said amount or any part thereof:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, to wit:—Lot number six (6) in block number twelve (12) in Holcomb's addition to Stillwater, in said Washington County, and State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said county, at his office in the city of Stillwater aforesaid, on THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1885,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said debt, taxes and costs of sale.

JOHN ELMER, Mortgagee.

RECORDED LEVY, A. J. W. Mortgagee.

Dated at Stillwater this 8th day of November, 1885.

### STATE OF MINNESOTA.—COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

To M. L. Nove: You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Angus McAuley, amounting to one hundred dollars. You are hereby notified that you and your property are attached to satisfy the demand of Angus McAuley, amounting to one hundred dollars. You are hereby notified that you and your property are attached to satisfy the demand of Angus McAuley, amounting to one hundred dollars.

ANGUS McAULEY, Plaintiff.

L. E. THOMPSON, Attorney.

Dated this 11th day of November, A. D. 1885.

### GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT THE STATE FAIRS OF NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, NEW JERSEY, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, VERMONT, INDIANA, IOWA, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, N. CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, ARIZONA, VIRGINIA, CALIFORNIA.

And at numerous INSTITUTE and COUNTY FAIRS, including All the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

The Grover & Baker ELASTIC STITCH Sewing Machine is superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. The seam is stronger and more elastic than any other.

2. It is more easily managed, and is capable of doing a greater variety of work than any other.

3. It is capable of doing all the varieties of sewing done by other machines, and, in addition, executes beautiful embroidery and ornamental work.

LEWIS WATSON, State Agent.

Third Street, Catholic Block, St. Paul, Minn.

ELDRIDGE & CORMAN, Agents for Stillwater.

### STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

In Probate Court, notice is hereby given that the matter of the estate of Nels Nelson, late of Washington County, deceased, is now pending in said court, and that the parties interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear at said court, on the 27th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the same should not be granted.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 11th day of November, 1885.

Dated Stillwater, Oct. 31, 1885.

### GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order in the Probate Court of Ramsey County, Minnesota, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1885, the following described real estate, lying and being in said town of Woodbury, north of section 36, township 35 north, range 10 west, containing 18 acres, more or less, and being part of the land of the late Nels Nelson, deceased, is hereby sold to the highest bidder for cash, on the 27th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the debt of said Nels Nelson, deceased, to the said Ramsey County, Minnesota, and to pay the costs of said sale.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 11th day of November, 1885.

Dated Stillwater, Oct. 31, 1885.

### MINNEOTA H USE,

N. Pottgiesser, Proprietor.

CORNER WABASHAW & FIFTH STREETS.

St. Paul, Minn.

Baggage taken to and from the River and Cars free of Charge.

Good Stealing in Connection with the House.

BLANKET! Blanket!

All kinds for sale at this Office.

### DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. M. CRANDALL,

DEALER IN

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Dye Stuffs

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PATENT MEDICINES & C.

And Complete Stock

LINSEED OIL.

VARNISHES, BEN















# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VOORSE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Tuesday, - - November 21, 1865.

## Thanksgiving, Peace and Union.

In obedience to the Statutes of Minnesota, in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with the desire of all good citizens, I, STEPHEN MILLER, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do set apart the first Thursday of December next, "as a day of public and solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for his blessings to us as a State and a Nation."

He has graciously health to our people; He has rewarded our husbandmen with an abundant increase of the fruit of the earth; He has conferred unusual prosperity upon every branch of industry; He has blessed us with internal peace and tranquility.

He mercifully prevented anarchy and confusion when our happy President was stricken down by the hand of the assassin; He has overthrown the great and atrocious rebellion; He has thoroughly re-established the authority of the National Government, "for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of them that do well."

He has, by means of our army and navy, proclaimed anew, with resistless emphasis, the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves.

By His great and all-wise "right arm," He has with the very earthquake's fierce onset, torn down the mountain from its base.

He has returned from the field of danger and conflict to peaceful pursuits and domestic enjoyments many thousands of our patriotic citizens; He has impressed the multitude with reverence for the fallen, and respect for the surviving heroes of the recent war for the preservation of the Union.

Through His good providence the manacles "corroded by the mist and wrong of centuries" have been stricken from the limbs of every slave in the land.

For these and the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us during the year, I earnestly recommend that, resuming their usual labors, the people of the entire State, on this day, "enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise."

It becomes us also to heartily repeat our many national and national violations of duty, and to seek for reconciliation with the Father of all mercies, through the infinite merits of Him "who was wounded for our transgressions," and by whose "stripes we are healed."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Minnesota to be hereunto affixed at St. Paul, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

STEPHEN MILLER.

By the Governor: D. BAKERLY, Secretary of State.

## The Lessons of the Late Election.

Republicans should learn and profit by the lessons of our late county and State elections. A majority party is never benefitted by coalitions and dissensions. A majority party never seeks such unnatural alliances. It is always the minority party that is found making overtures for coalition.

They have nothing to lose—all to gain. If they fail in their wild designs, they maintain their former attitude;—if they win, they gain the amount of their stakes, and to that extent weaken and distract the majority.

The Republican ascendancy in Washington county was secured through toil, such as few parties have ever endured. They fought the battles manfully for years, and upon principle, and finally secured the crown.

To old Republicans it was a matter of profound regret, during the recent canvass, to see three Republican candidates for Treasurer in the field—one, the regular nominee of the Union convention; the second, adopted by a single Democratic office-seeker, and sandwiched into the Democratic ticket in order to draw, for his special benefit; and the third, as an "independent" candidate. Each of these gentlemen submitted his claims before the Union convention—each had his personal friends in that body. They are all good men, and had either of the bolters received the nomination, the party would have proven more kind to him than the bolters have proven kind to the party. We maintain as true partisan fealty, that a candidate submitting his claims to a convention and defeated in securing a nomination, is just as much bound in honor to support his rival as he would be to pay an ordinary debt of honor—especially where no fraud is or can be alleged.

We allude to these things "more sorrow than in anger." The two gentlemen who were inveigled into this wily snare of the enemy are too good Republicans, and too good men, to allow themselves to thus become instruments in distracting and weakening the party. The most charitable conclusion is, that they permitted themselves, through mistaken notions, to become "heavers of wood and drawers of water" for less worthy men.

The only result was, to distract the Union vote on State and County tickets, and to elect a Copperhead to an important county office for which he has no capacity to fill.

The result proved, as results always should under like circumstances, that the regularly nominated Union candidate was elected by a large majority over each of his opponents—the Regular nominee receiving 499 The Adopted Democratic 198 The Independent 174

Majority of Regular Nominee 127 The lesson should be treasured for the future.

## Washington County Election.

We had intended to have given a tabular statement of the vote in the different towns for and against all the candidates—State and county—in our present issue; but necessary absence has prevented us doing so. Hence, we are compelled, for the present, to give merely the aggregate vote of each candidate, together with the majorities of each. Hereafter we shall endeavor to publish the vote of each town, as such a publication will present instructive lessons for the future. We make up our statement from the official returns:

## AFTON.

Marshall, for Governor, 54 Rice, 28  
Majority for Marshall, 26  
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## GRANT.

Marshall, for Governor, 54 Rice, 28  
Majority for Marshall, 26  
Majority for Rice, 28  
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Majority for Rice, 28

## STILLWATER (TOWN).

Marshall, for Governor, 54 Rice, 28  
Majority for Marshall, 26  
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## STILLWATER (CITY).

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## RECAPITULATION.

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Wilson, (no opposition,) 492  
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## Organization of Congress.

The approaching organization of Congress forms one of the staples of discussion in the newspapers and among politicians at the present time. It is asserted, and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has decided not to place upon the rolls of the text House the names of the members elected by the recently held State elections, but that such claimants shall have first been admitted by a vote of the House. Mr. McPherson has stated his views at length in a letter from which we quote as follows:

"In the several theories of organization, the controlling power in the premises is variously supposed to be lodged sometimes in the President, sometimes in Congress. The latter is likely to incline to the latter view, and in any event is not likely to permit members to be forced into the House and Senate until in accordance with the Constitutional guaranty, those bodies themselves have passed upon the claims of the applicants.

But the law of the case is plain.—It provides in a resolution bindingly worded, but prepared and passed with direct reference to such a contingency as an effort by the tricky Clerk to flood the House with illegitimate members—that the Clerk "shall make a roll, and place thereon the names of all persons, and such persons only, whose credentials show they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or of the laws of the United States."

"On this it is clear.—First, that no law of the United States" authorizes the election of representatives in any of the insurrectionary States.

"Second, that no law of any of the States" authorizes an election held at the call of a "Provisional Governor," and from which large numbers of legally recognized voters (the unsworn rebels) are excluded.

How then can any names be placed on the roll from those States?"

Mr. McPherson adds in the same letter that he believes there can be no legal Government in any of the insurrectionary States until Congress recognizes it. Without legal government there can, of course, be no legal representatives to be placed on the roll. Whenever Congress decides the members entitled to seats, Mr. McPherson will at once enter their names on the roll, and not until then. There is no Emerson Edgeridge in him. He remains firm as a rock on this question, although the copperheads and members elect from rebellion are threatening all sorts of awful things.

They are now thinking of fighting themselves in, and the National Intelligence, in an article of over a column in length, consents resistance to this action of Congress. Hear what it says: "However great its legitimate powers, Congress cannot be suffered without resistance to usurp the prerogatives of the entire State; under its absolute judicial power of might to determine the qualifications and punishment of its members."

It also urges Southern members, if admitted, not to take, but absolutely refuse to take, the test oath, and says Congress has no right to require it, or to refuse seats to them. It further adds that there is no law requiring Congress to repel a member for acts done before he was elected to that body. All this will be of little avail, however, in the organization of the House, as well as the admission of such claimants, provided Mr. McPherson's course is pursued, as it doubtless will. The question of admission will occupy a good deal of time, and occasion much debate during the early part of the session.

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It also urges Southern members, if admitted, not to take, but absolutely refuse to take, the test oath, and says Congress has no right to require it, or to refuse seats to them. It further adds that there is no law requiring Congress to repel a member for acts done before he was elected to that body. All this will be of little avail, however, in the organization of the House, as well as the admission of such claimants, provided Mr. McPherson's course is pursued, as it doubtless will. The question of admission will occupy a good deal of time, and occasion much debate during the early part of the session.

## RECAPITULATION.

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Rice's majority, 117  
Sawyer's majority, 117  
Castle, (Copperhead,) 11  
Wilson, (no opposition,) 492  
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## Organization of Congress.

The approaching organization of Congress forms one of the staples of discussion in the newspapers and among politicians at the present time. It is asserted, and apparently upon good authority, that Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has decided not to place upon the rolls of the text House the names of the members elected by the recently held State elections, but that such claimants shall have first been admitted by a vote of the House. Mr. McPherson has stated his views at length in a letter from which we quote as follows:

"In the several theories of organization, the controlling power in the premises is variously supposed to be lodged sometimes in the President, sometimes in Congress. The latter is likely to incline to the latter view, and in any event is not likely to permit members to be forced into the House and Senate until in accordance with the Constitutional guaranty, those bodies themselves have passed upon the claims of the applicants.

But the law of the case is plain.—It provides in a resolution bindingly worded, but prepared and passed with direct reference to such a contingency as an effort by the tricky Clerk to flood the House with illegitimate members—that the Clerk "shall make a roll, and place thereon the names of all persons, and such persons only, whose credentials show they were regularly elected, in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or of the laws of the United States."

"On this it is clear.—First, that no law of the United States" authorizes the election of representatives in any of the insurrectionary States.

"Second, that no law of any of the States" authorizes an election held at the call of a "Provisional Governor," and from which large numbers of legally recognized voters (the unsworn rebels) are excluded.

How then can any names be placed on the roll from those States?"

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Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

TERMS—\$2.00 A YEAR;  
Invariably in Advance.

VOLUME 10.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 28, 1865.

NUMBER 12.

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR  
SEPTEMBER 10, 1856.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Office, in Bernheimer's Block.

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## The Old Story.

BY JAMES HENRY.

One day, me, Katy, and tell me.

Of what he was talking last night.

When you stood at the gate till the moonlight.

Had questioned all the stars with their light.

As came back with cheeks glowing crimson.

And ever-lashes glittering with tears.

As a smile which, half sad, half triumphant.

Still over your sweet mouth appeared.

He told you a story? Oh, did he?

Well, Katy, dear, tell it to me.

You're almost forgot it? Already?

How very much I should like to hear it.

Yes, say that "you think I may guess it."

Yes, Katy, the story I know.

It's an old tale, yet always a sweet one.

I'm certain that you find so.

Was new in the days of Adam.

When wandering thro' Eden's fair bowers.

Even his little ear it was whispered.

When he blushing, played with the flower.

Your blushing too? What is the matter?

What are you so shy about?

Your grandfathers told your grandmother.

The very same story no doubt.

Just three little words tell this story.

What thousands of hearts they have thrilled.

How many with joy they have gladdened.

How many with sorrow have filled.

These three little words are: "I love you."

You see 'tis the very same tale.

Then you heard these last night by the wood.

Bines.

Beneath the bright moon's silver veil.

Don't say that I know nothing about it.

You know very well it is true.

Well, Katy, dear, did you tell him.

The same story that he told to you?

From the Weekly Review.

"Lo! The Poor Indian."

BY MCARDNE.

Certain newspapers, that have long

been greatly adverse to the killing of

anybody except United States

soldiers, are trying to make a

sensation of the subject of the slaughter

of some of the Choctaw Indians, by

national troops, on the plains.

Several hundred of these swartzy

thieves were taken, in their

camp, and cut down and cut off, with

out warning or mercy, to get a dead

sure thing on them.

The newspapers above mentioned,

stricken with pious horror, thereat,

raise a terrible hue-and-cry after the

murderers in command; one, Col. Chivington,

and come out uncomonly

strong about the rights of the Red

Man, whose hunting grounds have

been seized—old blood, like a wolf

or a panther!

Truly this is very bad for the Red

## They joined each other with the

lution of strangers, but fell into

conversation with well bred ease, an

unusually exchanged cards.

One of the new comers was a tall

slender looking man, middle aged

and dignified. The name on his card

was "George Lippard."

The old gentleman examined the

name with evident recognition, and

introduced his own card, upon which

was neatly engraved "James Fenimore

Cooper."

"How delightful it is," said he, "to

meet one of the great authors so unexpec-

tly in this lonely place, far from the

haunts of men. Let us join com-

pany and travel together."

"With pleasure," replied the young

man. "And I earnestly pray that we

may meet with some adventures that

I can use in the novel I am now pre-

paring."

"For my part," said the third,

"I hope we shall fall in with some of the

lucky brave who roam these wilds

unfettered and untrammelled by the

beneficial conventionalities that make

civilization a curse!"

"As he spoke there was a rustling of

the bushes and a quick tread of feet,

and six tall, dark figures, in green

blankets, with ugly stone hatchets in

their hands, surrounded the party.

"Bless me," said Mr. Cooper mildly,

but with a disturbed look, "I don't

think this is very nice. They don't

smell good."

Two Indians placed themselves

close to each of the gentlemen, and

brandishing their tomahawks in an

unnecessary threatening manner, con-

sidering they were two to one—

Indians rarely fight under other cir-

cumstances—and the captives were un-

armed.

"Stay!" cried Suba Smith, "I know

the savage character well. Did I not

write *Teumecah*? You remember the

native generosity and fine sense of

honor exhibited by my Indians in that

work."

He opened his coat and waistcoat,

to show them that he had no weap-

ons, and laying his hand on his hip,

said, "I have no arms, but I have

honesty."

"Ah! Paleface—no! tomahawk—

nothing! Paleface—ah!—Paleface

good man—brother—ah—amigo!

Love him much!"

This action, which was a little in

the style of Mrs. Plornish's Italian

conversation, failed to produce any

## how far from the Indian character

perjury and deceit are! I am

ashamed of you, sir!"

Mr. Lippard, more mercurial of

temperament, made sardonic offers to

fight the whole tribe, if they would

blind him and come at him one at a

time.

Mr. Smith maintained a gloomy si-

lence, only remarking that these mis-

erable heathens were not in the least

his Teumecah.

After a time some tainted bear's

eat was brought to the captives, and

they were unbound in order to eat it;

with the distinct understanding that

they would be shot the instant they

deavored to escape.

Naturally, they could eat none of

the stuff offered them, whereupon the

chief grew angry, and pecked them

in the head with a sharp stone. "This

did not improve their appe-

ite.

While sitting on the ground, very

and despairing, they heard



# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.  
 Tuesday, November 28, 1865.

**Thanksgiving Proclamation.**  
 In accordance to the Statutes of Minnesota, in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with the desire of all good citizens, I, STEPHEN MILLER, Governor of the State of Minnesota, do set apart the first Thursday of December next, "as a day of public and solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for his blessings to us as a State and a Nation."

He has vouchsafed health to our people;  
 He has rewarded our husbandmen with an abundant increase of the fruits of the earth;  
 He has conferred unusual prosperity upon every branch of industry;

He has blessed us with internal peace and tranquility.

He has mercifully prevented anarchy and confusion when our martyr President was stricken down by the hand of the assassin;

He has overthrown the great and atrocious rebellion;

He has thoroughly re-established the authority of the National Government, "for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of them that do well."

He has, by means of our army and navy, proclaimed anew, with resolute emphasis, the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves.

By His great aid such "right report," have we with the very sacrifice of fierce men, thus done with our hands the things that we have done.

He has returned from the field of danger and conflict to peaceful pursuits and domestic enjoyment many thousands of our patriotic citizens;

He has impressed the multitude with reverence for the fallen, and respect for the surviving heroes of the recent war for the preservation of the Union.

Through His good providence the manifold calamities of the past and wrongs of centuries—have been stricken from the minds of every man in the land.

For these and the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us during the year, I earnestly recommend that, according to their usual labors, the people of the entire State, do, on the said day, "enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise."

It becomes us also to heartily repeat of our many personal and national violations of duty, and to seek for reconciliation with the Father of all mercies, through the infinite merits of Him who was wounded for our transgressions, and by whose "stripes we are healed."

In testimony whereof, I have caused the great seal of the State of Minnesota to be affixed, at St. Paul, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtieth.

STEPHEN MILLER.

By the Governor:  
 D. BUCKLEY, Secretary of State.

## THE DAKOTA COUNTY MURDER.

An Exciting Case Before the Washington County Court.

Hugh McCue, one of the Inver Grove Murderers Charged of Manslaughter?

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE!

Sentenced to Six Years Imprisonment!

## History of the Crime, &c.

One of the most exciting cases ever tried before a court in this country, terminated yesterday, resulting in the conviction of one of the three parties connected with the most brutal murder ever perpetrated in a Christian land, of manslaughter in the second degree.

Perhaps nearly every citizen of the State is familiar with the circumstances; yet as the crime was perpetrated over one year ago, and every appliance has been resorted to in order to defeat the ends of justice, it may not be improper to give a condensed history of the case.

On the 8th of November last, three soldiers of company "K," 2d Minnesota Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Snelling, were granted leave of absence to visit their homes in Dodge county. Their names were George Arnold, Joel G. Brown, and Louis Dezelie. These men were patriots.

With unselfish motives, they enlisted to fight the battles of their country. With unselfish motives, they manfully stepped in between the draft and their murderers. With unselfish motives, they placed themselves in the front rank, while villains and cowards were assailing them in the rear.

They had a country to save. The doctrine of their murderers was perdition country, perdition civil law, perdition government, perdition every except Tom Eagan, Hugh McCue and Pat Meagher—men who voted the Democratic ticket early and often, and who never encouraged a soldier or protected a soldier's widow or orphaned children.

On the 8th of November, one year ago, George Arnold, with his two comrades, started for their homes on leave of absence. The Government—the most liberal government the sun ever shone upon—paid them but four dollars per month for fighting the battles of their country.

Mrs. Arnold and her three children had been informed of the husband and father's coming. The soldier started with elastic step. His thoughts were of home and the loved ones there. The wife cheered his desolate home, were the objects of his tender solicitude. George Arnold loved his country; but it was natural that he should love his wife and children more. He thought of his union with his loved ones there with an intensity that only a husband and parent can feel. The wife and mother, leaning from the cottage window, listened for that foot-step of GEORGE ARNOLD which, alas! she will never hear until she crosses the swelling flood. The children gazed into that November twilight with eager longings, but GEORGE ARNOLD, the patriot soldier, was lost to wife and children forever—murdered, not by Southern rebels in honorable conflict, but by Northern assassins!

The three weary soldiers stopped at Willoughby's Hotel, in Dakota county, for dinner, intending at once to resume their way to their homes. It was election day. A gang of Irish rowdies, about sixteen in number had collected there, and after dinner, one of them proposed to drink the health of McClellan. The soldiers declined, and the Irish then proposed that each one drink to whom he pleased—at the same time hurrahing for his favorite. Geo. B. McClellan. The Frenchman, Ducloux, with the express understanding that each one should hurrah for whom he chose, drank the health of Abraham Lincoln. He was immediately knocked down by a savage blow from behind with a chair, in the hands of one of the sneaking, treacherous, Irish wretches. The bar-keeper interfered in behalf of the soldier, but to no purpose. The poor fellow was beaten with chairs and other missiles, and hammered and kicked until his body, head and face were covered with bruises and contusions. He defended himself as well as he was able, being single-handed against the sixteen murderous ruffians. He managed to beat a couple of them with a pocket knife, which unfortunately did not prove fatal.

The other two soldiers, Brown and Arnold, finding themselves in the hands of worse than Sefoy fends, endeavored to make their escape by flight. Brown slipped out of the house and secreted himself in a straw stack. Arnold ran, but three of the devils, taking a horse and wagon which stood at the door, pursued the poor fellow for about a mile, when they overtook him in a plowed field, and there he liberally beat him to death. One of them stood by while the other two pounded to death an American soldier, for no other crime but that of being dressed in Federal blue, and refusing to cheer for McClellan.

Such is the evidence. The Sepoys of India, or the Sioux Indians of our western frontier, could take lessons in brutality from Tom Eagan, Hugh McCue and Pat Mehan. Could George ARNOLD's mangled body rise from the cold clods of Dakota county, would his clammy fingers not stamp upon the hideous brows of Tom Eagan, Hugh McCue and Pat Mehan the names of devils incarnate? If there is a hell that hisses and seethes and burns—a place where the fire is not quenched and the worm dyeth not—a place where such agony is bliss—we pray Almighty God that in His infinite wisdom He will commit Tom Eagan, Hugh McCue and Pat Mehan to that boiling caldron. We expect Copperheads to take exception to this prayer.

Pat Mehan, one of the murderers, escaped the country. Eagan and McCue were apprehended. Eagan was tried for murder in Dakota county last spring. A sympathizing jury was secured, and the murderer was acquitted! A change of venue was secured in Washington county. The miscreant was defended by able counsel—General Gordon, James Smith, Jr., and L. E. Thompson appearing in his defense. The counsel did for the fellow all that legal ingenuity could devise. They succeeded, as well as men could succeed, in making "the wrong appear the better reason."

T. R. Huddleston, District Attorney for Dakota county, Seagrave Smith of Hastings, and L. R. Cornman of this city, appeared for the State. They acquitted themselves with marked ability.

The affray arising from political differences, and the antipathy of Copperheads to loyal soldiers being universal, an effort was made by the counsel for the defense to give the questions at issue a political bias.

Near two days were consumed in getting a jury, as most loyal men had formed or expressed an opinion on the subject. A Democratic jury was then secured—there being but two Republicans out of the twelve jurymen—but they were honorable and intelligent men, and after an absence of less than three hours brought in a verdict at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, of manslaughter in the second degree. Yesterday at 3 o'clock, Judge McClure pronounced the following sentence upon the prisoner:

Hon. Mr. Justice:—You have been tried and

found guilty, by a jury, of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree. Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law shall not be pronounced upon you?

McCue—"I have nothing to say. Judge, except that I am not guilty of the charge."

Judge McClure—"You have been tried by a jury of your own selection. You have been defended by able counsel. The jury, after an impartial hearing of the evidence, and the argument of counsel, and charge of the court, have found you guilty of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree—have found that you were a guilty participant in the foul and inhuman murder of GEORGE ARNOLD, on the 8th day of November, 1864, in the county of Dakota, State of Minnesota. The penalty attached to the crime of which you have been found guilty, is confinement in the State Prison for a term not more than seven nor less than four years."

Evidence of your quiet and peaceable character, previous to the murder of George Arnold, was produced; and also evidence tending to show that the difficulty which led to the death of George Arnold had its origin in the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

The object of enforcing the penalty attached to crime is not vindictive, not retaliatory, but to protect society against unlawful acts which tend to the disturbance of the peace and good order of the same.

The safety of community depends upon the due respect paid to the laws by each individual member thereof. It was doubtless, with regret, that the jury were compelled, in the discharge of their duty as Jurors, to pronounce the verdict which they have; and could they have given them the utmost satisfaction.

If you should live to be released from the sentence of the law which the court is now about to pronounce, we trust you will, during the remainder of your days, abstain from the use of intoxicating drink.

That you, Hugh McCue, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of Minnesota, at hard labor for the term of SIX YEARS, ten days of which time shall be solitary confinement.

The community generally think that McCue ought to be hung. We sympathize with that opinion; but as his crime has been passed upon by an impartial court and jury, we trust that when he steps from his prison walls on the 28th day of November, 1871, if not a wiser and better man, he will be a good barrel maker.

## The Official Vote.

We have never entertained a doubt as to the result of the recent election in this State;—we knew that the entire Republican ticket was elected—yet the tardiness of canvassers in forwarding returns, in order to ascertain majorities, has been vexatious. These official returns have at last been received, and the following is the result as between the Union and Loquacious candidates for Governor:

Marshall.....17,344  
 Rice.....13,854

Marshall's majority.....3,490

We presume that the vote of this city is a fair indication of the meager vote throughout the State. We know personally of near fifty Republican voters who were absent; while nearly the same number did not feel sufficient interest—presuming that our triumph was sure—to go to the polls. In this Congressional District, the vote was unusually small. The following will show the reminiscence of Union men:

Marshall's vote in this District.....6,781  
 Rice's.....5,616

Marshall's maj. in this District.....1,165

If the whole Republican vote had been polled, Marshall would have had two or three thousand majority in this District. The Presidential vote last year in this District was as follows:

For Lincoln.....10,987  
 For McClellan.....5,679

Lincoln's majority.....5,308

The following figures will show the full falling off in the vote of this District and of the State at large:

Whole vote of 81 Dist. 1864.....19,268  
 1865.....13,198

Falling off.....6,069

Whole vote of the State, 1864.....42,437  
 1865.....31,198

Falling off.....11,239

Whole Republican vote, 1864.....26,000  
 1865.....17,854

Falling off.....8,146

Whole Democratic vote, 1864.....17,377  
 1865.....13,854

Falling off.....3,523

Upon which showing the reader can make his own reflections.

The following are the official majorities:

Marshall.....13,490  
 Armstrong.....3,828  
 Rogers.....4,429  
 Coffey.....4,178  
 Schell.....3,788  
 Against Amendment.....3,613

Rogers has the heaviest majority by 311, owing to an elision of Jones in Wabash county, but Scheffer has the most votes by 56.

On the Democratic side Rice leads his ticket—having 149 more votes than Nash—who has more than any of the rest.

The whole vote on the Amendment is 27,001, only 4,197 less than the vote on Governor, and the vote for the Amendment is 5,150 (or 30 per cent) less than the Republican vote.

If the whole Republican vote of last year (25,000) had been polled, with a vote for the Amendment in the same proportion, it would have just got through by 170 majority.

## The Speaker'ship.

Our suggestion of the name of Hon. J. B. H. MITCHELL, of this county, for the Speaker'ship of the House of Representatives, has been well received by many of our State contemporaries.

Among the many favorable records of motion, we copy the following from the Lake City *Leader*, of the 25th inst., whose editors have known Mr. Mitchell long and well. The *Leader* says:

"The Stillwater *Messenger* favors the election of J. B. H. Mitchell, of Washington County, as Speaker of the House. Our acquaintance with Mr. Mitchell induces us to believe that no member of the Legislature is more entitled to the position of better qualified to fill it. We should be glad to see the honor conferred upon so worthy a man."

## THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

How the Rebellion was Crushed by the Authorities.

One prolonged scene of Execution—The Drop, Incarceration, Hanging, and Shot in a Single Party—The Land Offensive from Cooper—American Vessels Under Expatriation of a British Steamer, &c.

(Dorset Bay, Oct. 20) Cor. Jamaica Sentinel.

As we mark the rebellion in St. Thomas is crushed out, I have to mention that the laborers in the river district, as well as those upon the Coley and Hall Head estates, have turned out actively to work. There can be no doubt that the salutary examples which have been made of hundreds of these rebellious negroes, have driven terror into the minds of the many who are left alive, and forced them to their usual avocations. The estates are being visited for the purpose of identifying those who have been engaged in this bloody massacre, so that they may be made to suffer, even as those who have turned out to work there may be found many of the rebel negroes.

The Court Martial presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Thomas, resumed its sittings, on Saturday, at about 3 o'clock. Eleven rebels were tried and condemned; among these were two women who took considerable share in the insurrection.

They were executed, the same evening at about 5 o'clock. Several were catted and released. One, a notorious villain, after receiving "one hundred lashes without a murmur, was set at liberty. On his way he met a man to whom he administered an oath that he would take up arms and join him against the authorities. He forced this man to accompany him, and while pursuing their journey onwards, two loyal subjects appeared. The man whom he had made to swear, at the rebellion, called upon them in the Queen's name to take him into custody. This was done, and the rebel of one hundred lashes was safely reconducted here. He is now awaiting his trial. His chance of escape is little. Many such characters have been catted and released, and the instance I have just recorded may be taken as a fair example of the character of these rebels, and of we might even now receive at their hands if they were not protected by troops. The question is asked here by men and women, "Is there no place to which they can be transported?" It is indeed heart-rending to see the state of alarm in which the peace abiding and loyal subjects of Morant Bay are, (especially the respectable ladies, placed by the very thought that some of these released rebels have, it yet in their power to do secret injury. The authorities here are not to blame. Can you fill the Kingston Penitentiary to overflowing with the rebels who put eight hundred or a thousand rebels there? The only alternative is to score their backs well and let them go, in the hope that the severe castigations which they have received will make them wiser and better men."

On Sunday, at about 2 p. m., the Wolverine came off the port, having in tow the schooner "The Trade," reported to have been seized at Port Antonio, with General Lamothé and others, and a cargo of gunpowder on board. After waiting a short time she steamed off time the Kingston. At about the same time the Lily came, but appearing off the port, and an American schooner, apparently bound for the south side of the island, being in sight, she proceeded in that direction, it was thought for the purpose of overhauling her, a report being current here that a large cargo of arms, and ammunition was expected to have left New York for Kingston during the present month, in furtherance of the mammoth insurrection that was fired in Kingston for December 26. I have heard nothing of her since.

The court-martial presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Thomas met at 12 o'clock to-day (Monday). Sixteen of the rebels were condemned to death, and one to be flogged—one hundred lashes. Late in the evening twelve were hanged. Among them was the notorious Cowell, of whom I wrote in my last dispatch. This fellow pretends to be a Baptist parson, and often officiated in Paul Bogle's chapel at Stony Gut. He was in an emaciated condition, and could hardly support himself. He called upon the people to take warning by him.

There is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration, whether the burial of so many people, packed, as I heard, a Blue Jacket, say, "like sardines in a tin," the town, is not likely to produce some serious epidemic here already the effluvia of the dead bodies commences to taint the atmosphere. Last night, particularly, disagreeable effluvia arising from the

## Graves in which these dead bodies are interred, pervaded the town, and it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated. This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of importance.

—A very dangerous counterfeit \$50 greenback has just been discovered at the Treasury department. It is the best executed counterfeit of United States currency afloat. It may be detected by the small figures \$50 at the ends of the bill being enclosed in circular borders, instead of octagonal borders, as in the genuine. The transverse lines through the large figures \$50 at the ends also fail to intersect as in the genuine, and the outlines of the profile and the shade to the eyes of the picture of Hamilton are somewhat heavier than in the genuine.

—The receipts of Government during the quarter ending Sept. 1, were \$429,801,605.19; expenditure during the same time, \$374,835,678.77.

—Gov. Dillamhang, of Vermont, has appointed Hon. Luke Poland, of St. Johnsbury, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Senator Colburn.

—It is understood in Washington that Secretary McCulloch will recommend in his coming report a plan to pay off the national debt within thirty years.

## New Advertisements.

### New Meat Market!

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity that he has opened a new

### MEAT MARKET!

On Main street, near the Lake House, where the choicest meats will be kept constantly on hand; and at such prices as to make it an inducement for purchasers to give him a call. Choice meats and low prices is my motto.

A. J. MCLELLAN.

Nov. 27, 1865.—n12-4w.

## FOR SALE.

I will sell a desirable lot, with store-room thereon, on desirable terms. Also two lots in Holcombe's Addition, and three lots in Beach's Addition to Oak Park. For particulars, apply upon the undersigned.

J. A. BATES.

Stillwater, November 28, 1865.—4w.

## NEW GOODS

—AT—  
 ELDRIDGE & CORMAN'S.  
 ELEGANT PORTFOLIOS, DIARIES, BLANK BOOKS, &c.  
 PHILADELPHIA PERFUMERY, POMADE for the HAIR.  
 A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD RINGS.  
 LADIES' BELT BUCKLES, NEW STYLE!  
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' POCKET BOOKS.  
 CHECKER & BACKGAMMON BOARDS.  
 DOLL HEADS—Large Size.  
 Flexible Rubber Water COBLES.  
 A good variety.  
 POCKET COMPASSES  
 HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.  
 A Large Variety of Gold Pens and Pencils.  
 RULING PENS!  
 BASKET BALLS—different colors.  
 STEREOSCOPES  
 —AND—  
 STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.  
 Spectacles, all kinds.  
 PAPEL KNIVES, TOOTH BRUSHES!  
 A Fine Stock of TOILET SOAP.  
 GOGGLES.  
 POCKET KNIVES.  
 CORK SCREWS.  
 A Large Stock of GARNELL'S, BONE, and CUTTA PERILLA.  
 RINGS,  
 PAPER CUTTERS, RAZORS,  
 RAZOR STROPS, LATHER BRUSHES, AND BOXES.  
 SCISSORS, KEY RINGS,  
 TOBACCO AND SNUFF BOXES.  
 VIOLIN STRINGS & BRIDGES.  
 PORTFOLIOS.  
 From 25 Cents to \$3.50.  
 BLANK BOOKS, all sizes.  
 Eldridge & Corman.  
 Stillwater, Nov. 1865.

## Maltby's Celebrated OYSTERS.

We have appointed Messrs. Butler & Dodd Agents for the sale of Maltby's celebrated Oysters in Stillwater. They will be sent daily and furnished to saloon keepers and families at the lowest rates.

—**First Prize.**  
 From our long experience in this branch of trade, and our superior facilities for transportation, we can furnish a better article, and at lower rates, than any other dealers in the State.  
 Nov. 28, 1865.—n12-2m.

## AUCTION!

On Thursday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. I shall sell at Auction, at the Minnesota House in Stillwater, a lot of Clothing, Boots, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Musical Instruments, and various other articles.

U. SIGENSTRALER.

## CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1866.

Great Reduction of Terms.

"EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL—FAIR WAGES FOR HONEST LABOR."

After four years of desperate conflict, the principles for which the Tribune, in common with patriotic readers and citizens, have contended, have achieved their glorious triumph. The Tribune men and women of the Great Republic have won the most important victory since the dawn of the Christian era. The rebellion is crushed, and soon the foot of no slave will tread American soil. The Tribune has been a faithful friend to the American nation and name. It is the duty of every citizen to sustain the Tribune, and to give it the support which it is entitled to receive.

The Tribune is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, and is sent by mail to all subscribers at the rate of \$5 per annum in advance. It is also sold by the single copy at 10 cents.

The Tribune is published at No. 100 North Dearborn street, in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

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